VOL. LXL .-- NO. 75.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THEY'RE AFTER M'KANE.

SOLID MEN OF BROOKLYN MEET AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Thousands Cheer Denunciations of the Gravesend Czar-A Committee of 25 Appointed to Prosecute Him-Seth Low Chips in \$100 to Help Pay Expenses-Mr. Gaynor Receives an Ovation-The Methodist Church is After McKane, Too-Judge Moore Also Has McKane in View When Instructing the Grand Jury to Punish Riegal Registration - Suits for Heavy Dam ges Against the Copey Island Chief.

If last night's meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn was a fair example of the feeling which exists in Kings county against the acts of John Y. McKane and his henchmen. preceding and on election day, that statesman spoke truthfully when he said in jest Now. I'm in for it."

The big auditorium was jammed from floor to ceiling. The stage was crowded until there was hardly breathing room: the aisles were packed; the halls and corridors were filled to overflowing.

At the mention of the name of John Y. McKape the hisses sounded like a hundred steam whistles letting off steam at one time. A good part of this crowd gathered in the street before 7 o'clock-before the lights were lit in the big theatre. They jammed themselves up as close to the doors as they could get, and waited in the drizzling rain.

At 7 o'clock there were not more than a dozen persons besides the ushers in the hall They were newspaper men who knew an entrance that wasn't known to the crowd. At three minutes past 7 o'clock there wasn't a vacant seat in the building, so quickly was the hall filled. The opening of the doors was like the raising of the gates of a huge dam.

the aisles; they rushed until every place was filled and there was not room for one more.

Then for an hour they waited. Occasionally some one would yell, "Three cheers for William J. Gaynor," and the answering shout was like the breaking of the sea on the shore. Oc-casionally some one would shout, "What's the matter with John Y. McKane?" That would be answered with shouts of derision and

The people poured in over the seats and down

At 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Richard Storrs came on the already-crowded stage, followed by Mr. James McMahon, Elijah R. Kennedy, Benjamin F. Blair, Edward M. Shepard, Robert Baker, ames McKeen, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. and a dozen others. At the same time Supreme Court Justice-elect William J. Gaynor with a party of ladies and gentlemen entered the lower box at the right of the stage. That box had been reserved for his party. They got to it and in it without Mr. Gaynor being seen

Mr. McKeen called the meeting to order with half-dozen word speech, and then he intro-uced Mr. McMahon as Chairman.
"He is a vest-pocket votor," said Mr. Mo-cen. "One of the kind who was heard from

"He is a vest-pocket voter," said Mr. MoKeen. "One of the kind who was heard from
Tuesday."

That was the real beginning of the enthusiasm. For nearly a minute Mr. McMahon
could not speak for the cheering. Then he
said he would briefly detail the causes which
had led up to the meeting and the object which
was to be attained.

"There exists." he said, "in the min is of
the people a strong conviction that gross irregularities and frauds against the purity of
the ballot were freely and boldly perpetrated
during our recent election, and that, unless
wise and concerted measures be taken by
our citizens, the guilty ones may escape the
consequences of their crime. There has been
great earnestness evinced by individual citizens, as well as by different associations, that
the law shall be enforced against such
persons, and evidence of outrages
and fraude is being taken by counsel
employed by the Citizens' Committee of
One Hundred. But as this movement is confined to cases within the city limits, it necessitates further action for county towns.
Therefore, after some consultation had by
gentlemen representing the different associstions, it was considered wise to have
the people assemble en masse for the
purpose of perfecting our organization,
and to take charge of such matters as are not
already provided for. There is another thing
which many of us feel should be done. It
raistes to some proper recognition of the
marked the entire State, is indebted, the
man who fought the battle of the people
against corruption almost single handed, and
who under Providence has been largely instrumental in bringing about the revolution that
has just taken blace."

"Guynor," cried a dozen voices.

"You know I refer to William J. Gaynor."

against corruption almost single handed, and who under Providence has been largely instrumental in bringing about the revolution that has just taken place."

"Gaynor," cried a dozen volces.

"You know I refer to William J. Gaynor—" As he said the name the crowd almost went wild. For more than a minute they whooped and yelled, and when the noise subsided a little man with a volce like a foghern shouted. "Three cheers for William J. Gaynor!" that started it all over again. When Mr. McMahon got the opportunity to proceed he said:

"This meeting is not called to honor any man nor to carry on the contest of any candidate. It is to organize the overwhelming sentiment of the citizens of this county who desire to be led on to the punishment of those who, in any walk of life, in any way, undertook to thwart the people in their exercise of sovereignty in the use of the ballot. I will not detain you to listen to any remarks of mine, but await further action of the meeting."

Mr. Kennedy jumped up then and said:

"I have two letters from honored citizens of this city which I wish to read. One is from the President of Columbia College."

Then there was another season of cheering. Mr. Kennedy read Seth Low's letter. Mr. Low said he was unpble to be present, but was glad to express his sympathy with the object of the meeting."

"Our institutions," he added, "cannot permanently endure if the party in control of the offices can only be rejected by the vote of three-quarters of the citizens. Our whole system rests upon the rule of the majority, and until Americans lose the instincts of freemen, they will not suffer rascality at the poils to offset with impunity the sufferages of honest citizens. As an evidence of my sympathy with the movement. I take pleasure in enclosing herewith my check to the order of Gen. Christensen for \$100."

"There was more cheering. Mr. Kennedy. "Is from William J. Gaynor."

There was more cheering. Mr. Gaynor had written: "I have been elected to an office which disqualifies me as a prosecutor." Then h

he wrote;
"I can't forget the citizens of Brooklyn who went down to Gravesend on election morning as volunteers and were brutally maltreated. I write their names down here, for they stand for the highest moral force and for the most splendid citizenship."

After the list of names and addresses, Mr. Gaynor continued:

"It is well that I do not speak at the meeting, for when I come to mention the names of these men I might not be able to speak of their cruel experience with that degree of calmess which now so much becomes everybody."

Robert D. Benedict read these resolu-Mone:

Resourch, That we, as citizens of the city of Brocklyn and county of Kings, demand that all the powers of the law shall be put in motion to punish all men or whatever party who have been guilty of crimes avanuate he law in this city and county in connection with the last election.

last election.

Resolved That we declare that the punishment of these offences is a matter accessential to the interests of the commonwealth that we pledge our endeavors to assist in securing it. We intend to see to it that the our of securing it is performed. We intend to assist of the securing it is performed. We intend to assist officials who are in earnest in such performance, and we will discourage the hesitancy of any who shall not be carried.

out y of securing it is performed. We intend to assist officials who are in earnest its such performance, and we will discourage the hesitancy of any who shall not be earnest.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it abail be to to either with such others as they may associate with them, and acting it comperation with all associations and individuals worsing for similar purposes, to secure such means and advance such means and advance such in the purposes of the foregoing resolution.

Association of the introduction of the purposes above named in such wise that the result shall be a warning to all near of while that the result shall be a warning to all near of while that the result shall be a warning to all near of while we had the result shall be a warning to all near of while that the result shall be a warning to all near of while we had a the country of the the conflict of the con

State Senator Charles T. Saxton was intro-duced as the first speaker and as the author of the first Ballot Reform bill which was intro-duced in the New York State Legislature. Mr. Saxton began by saying that he had come

nearly 40 niles to bring greeting and good wishes from the good citizens of central and western New York to the good citizens of

western New York to the good citizens of Brooklyn.

"Buily for the good citizens of central and western New York," shouted a voice from the top gallery. Some one else yelled, "Three cheers for Senator Saxton." They were given. The Senator blushed and proceeded.

Last Tuesday," he said, "you won a splendid victory for right and justice. It was not a partisan victory. It was a victory of the people for the right and against the wrong. I am a Republican myself leheers, but I am not here to-night as a Hepublican. Renewed cheers.] Many of you before me are Democrats, but you are not here as Democrats. [Cheers.] We are all here as good citizens who love our country better than any party."

crata. [Cheers.] We are all here as good citizens who love our country better than any party."

The crowd broke loose again at this. When the Senator proceeded, he said:

"I congratulate you that there are so many more good and intelligent citizens in the county than there are of the other class. That you had such a stainless and spiendid candidate for Mayor; that you had such a brave, introlid, and upright citizen as the man who has just been elected Judge of the Suprame Court."

The crowd cheered enthusinstically again, and when they didn't stop in a reasonable time Mr. Gaynor appeared at the front of his box and bowed. The trought quiet.

You have turned the city upside down, and in that way have got it right side up at last, said Senator Saxton. "but your victory is not by any means complete. There are crimes to punish. We have heard up in central New York of the Gravesend outrages inisses; with thrills of anger and consternation. The people all over New York State are aroused by it. The crime was so impudent, so flagrant, and so shameless that it drew to it the attention. I may say, of the nation.

"The habit of obedjence to law is absolutely

e nation.
"The habit of obedience to law is absolutely "The habit of obedience to law is absolutely necessary to every form of diovernment. If this be a temple of liberty it must also be a temple of law, and when men can habitually violate the law, and can do it with impunity, we can make up our minds that the foundation of the State is already crumbling away. We want to teach every man that nothing is as strong as the law, and that no man or body of men can prevail against it."

"There were abouts of "Wa"! tanch them."

"Thief," veiled a man in the gallery.

"Fraudulent voting is a crime. It strikes at
every man who desires and endeavors to cast
a true vote. It is a crime against every
home, against every interest of society, a
crime against the city, county, the State. In true vote. It is a crime against every home, against every interest of society, a crime against the city, county, the State, a crime against the sovereign authority of the people, and it is to be treated as a crime, to be atigmatized as a crime, to be nunished as a crime; it is a crime zymotic in its nature, fomenting, self-propagating, and it threatens to become epidemic; it threatens the civilization. By it rowdies ride into power by perjury. Honestvoters in an intelligent community must govern public affairs.

and it threatens to become epidemic; it threatens the civilization. By it rowdies ride lato power by perjury. Honest voters in an intelligent community must govern public affairs."

The Doctor cited some instances of alleged fraudulent voting in the First ward. He said: "The miserable bummers who voted were unable to remember even the false names they had registered. They could not read the English language, and the names they were to vote on were written out in their own tongue on slips of paper.

Addressing himself to John Y. McKane he said: "If there is anything needed to carry this crime to its awful yet ridiculous climax, it is the fact, as I am informed, that the chief criminal is a superintendent of a Sunday school. [Great laughter.] His religion as taught in that Sunday school must be like that mentioned by Lady Wortley-Montague, 150 years ago. She said that, in view of the prolligacy of the times, it would soon be commanded by an act of Farliament to strike the not out of the commandments, and put it into the creed."

In conclusion Dr. Storrs said:

"Now, let us sattle this thing so that it will stay settled until our grandchildren's children hecome ancesters. My own heart is so bot that I wish I might see justice done as quickly to these men as it was done to the criminal in the Suitan's palace. The scimiter was driven so fast through his neck that he didn't know himself that he had been beheaded until the tried to swear and found he couldn't." The last speaker was St. Clair McKeilway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and as he was introduced the man in the gallery yelled. "Three cheers for the editor." My McKelway spoke for more than an hour. He began:

"For a city to demand in mass meeting the punishment of criminals is an unusual and a startling proceeding. Such a spectacle is presented here to-night. If it occurred on the Cherokee Strip or in one of the sliver mining towns, it would not be a surprise. At the outset of the word of the swear to the suity and honestly to deal. The reason for this assemb

guilty, but only the impartial rays of the benings sun.

Coming down to Gravesend and Mr. McKane, Mr. McKelway said:

John Y. McKane is a very remarkable character. Unless you explain him you cannot account for him, and until you account for him you cannot deal with him. He builds churches and the grand stands of race courses. He builds bathing povilions and the structures in which the politicians stopped prize fighting too late for their own good. He builds rairond stations and gambling hells, concert dives, and the very houths in which his mythical thousands imperceptibly go through the imparpable process which he balls an election. He is Supervisor of his town. He is the head of its Land Beard. Not a railroad company or an hotel company can do business at that seashore

Continued on Secon Page

LEVI M. BATES, OR BLISS. A CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE

DRYGOODS MERCHANT

Opened in a Lawsnit Over the \$20,000 Insur-

ance Policy that He Carried for the Bene-fit of Mrs. Frances G. Brigham of Boston. Samuel H. Millard, an insurance broker of 146 Broadway, had an action on trial before Justice Newburger in the City Court yesterday afternoon to recover \$1,800, which he says was promised him by Mrs. Frances G. Brigham as ten por cent commission for effecting a compromise of her claim against the Fidelity and Casualty Company on a policy of \$20,000 on the life of Levi M. Bates. the dry goods merchant, taken out by Mr. Bates for her benefit. The claim was settled for \$18,000, and she

says that the compromise was effected without Millard's afsistance and that she never promised him any commission whatever. Mr. Bates, who was prominent in local Republican politics, was a member of the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, wholesale dry goods merchants. When that firm dissolved on Dec. 31, 1885, each member retired with a fortune. Mr. Bates bought out the retail business of Conkling & Chivvis, in the Booth's Theatre building. Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and in less than three years was a bankrupt.

On the afternoon of Oct. 10, 1891, he was crossing Bowery Bay in a rowboat with his son George. When helf way across they attempted to change seats, and Mr. Bates fell overboard and was drowned. He was insured for \$150,000, about \$65,000 of which was held by accident companies.

The circumstances of his death were so un-

over uniform that the foundation of the States is already crumbing away. We want teach every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that nothing le as strong as the every man that the did not part. There were about so that the strong arm and clutch him in the strong arm and clutch him in the present of the every did not part. The every strong the every strong arm and clutch him in the present of the every did not the every did not the every strong arm and clutch him in the present in the every did not part. The every strong the every strong arm and clutch him in the present in the every did not part. The every strong and the same and the every strong as the every

policy. This was the first time he had seen her. He says that she told him that she wanted him to collect the insurance, and that she would pay him ten per cent, commission for his services. Mrs. Brigham denies this, and says that she went to Millard because Mr. Bates had told her that he was a friend, and that he would make the collectionasia friendly service. Millard says that his services were well worth the ten per cent, as he diverted inquiries of many sorts.

When the Fidelity and Casualty Company retused to pay the amount of the policy Mrs. Brigham brought suit. The case never came to trial, the company settling for \$18,000 through her lawyers.

When Mrs. Millard applied for his commission Mrs. Brigham denied test she had ever made an arrangement with him.

Mrs. Brigham denied test she had ever made an arrangement with him.

Mrs. Brigham had court adjourned. Excludge Birdseye of Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss will cross-examins her to-day. Richard A. Stackpoole of 80 Broadway is Mrs. Brigham's attorney.

IMMORTALITY THE DREAM OF LOVE. A Statement by Col. Ingersoll on the Quen-tion "Does Beath End Ait?" BOSTON, Nov. 13.-An editorial in an after-

oon paper says, speaking of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll: Why not make public the rumor that the brilliant orator who has been called the great American infidel, has been heard to say that perhaps he will say in public before he dies that he believes in immortality."

Col. Ingersoll was questioned on the subject in his apartments in the Adams House, and in reply gave the following autograph statement:
"I have never said 'that perhaps before I die I will say in public that I believe in immor-tailty. I have nothing to conceal on that question. I have always been perfectly frank and have given the transcript of my heart and

and have given the transcript of my heart and brain.

"I do not say that death ends all, neither do I say that man is immortal. I say that I do not know. To know is one thing, to believe is another, and to hope is still another.

"I hope for all good, for all joy, for the children of men.

"All I can say about immortality is this; There was a time when I was not, after that I was, now I am, and It may be that it is no more wonderful that I should continue foreyer, now that I have a start, than it was that I should begin.

"We love, and those we love die, and we cling to the hope, to the wish, that we may meet again. Love was the first to dream of immortality, and as long as we love we shall hope."

WILL PROTECT THE JEWS. Judge Allen Will Not Permit Them to Be

Run Out of St. Mary's Parish. NEW ORLEANS. Nov. 13 .- By the interference of District Judge Allen and the Grand Jury of St. Mary's parish a very energetic anti-Semitic movement, inaugurated in that parish, has been checked, if not suppressed. A few days ago a number of the leading storekeepers o Franklin, the parish seat of justice, with their friends and supporters, waited upon Jewish merchants of the town and ordered them to leave the parish within ten days, under pensity of rough treatment. No specific reasons were given for the banishment, but the objection seemed to be that the Jews were selling goods below cost. They were, however, so frightened by the visit that they pulled up stakes and were preparing to leave, when the District Judge interfered.

He instructed the District Attorney to at once guarantee them protection, and called up the Grand Jury to pass on the matter. The Grand Jury reported that there was no statute under which the persons who warned the Jews out of the parish can be indiced, but it denounced them in severe terms and instructed the District Attorney to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the Jews. The ten days in which they had to leave the parish will expire this week, but the authorities are showing so much determination that it is thought the Anti-Semites will not attempt to carry out their threats. The Jews have been ordered out of several parishes of Louisians. Franklin, the parish seat of justice, with their

THIS CRANK IN OUR OWN. George Henry Stokes Says Queen Victoria in His Mother.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13.-Albert Edward Pfeiffer, alias George Henry Stokes, a crank who wanted Sir Oliver Mowrat to endorse a draft for \$100,000 on her Majesty the Queen, one day last week, was arraigned in the police court this morning. He was remanded until Friday, when some of his relatives from New York will be here. Dr. Bichardson of the jall reports him insane.

Peiffer tells the Doctor that he is a legitimate son of the Queen of England, stolen when a child, and brought up in America; that he was presented to the Queen in 1885, and was recognized by her as one of her children, and was entertained for some time at different palaces. He also says he has the authority to draw upon the keeper of the privy purse, & . Lawyer Nelson D. Mills of this city has re-

coived a letter from Abraham I. Jacobs, 140 Nassau street, New York, who has acted for Stokes in certain matters during the past two years. About a month ago, Jacobs says, he received a letter enclosing a draft for £500 sterling, signed Albert Edward Pfeiffer and drawn on "Sir Henry Ponsonby, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse." The writer asked Jacobs to collect the money

for his account. Jacobs communicated with his correspondents in London, who replied on Friday saying that the drawer of the draft was unknown, and that it would not be hon-Stokes has a wealthy mother in New York.

secret. If she dies before he does he will have a large fortune. who is afraid of him and keeps her address

secret. If she dies before he does he will have a large fortune.

George Henry Stokes is well known in this city. He is a big, handsome man, of perhaps ill years, a native of the city, and was nimited to the bar from the Columbia Law School about 1878 or 1879. His family were wealthy, and his mother lived until recently at 214 East Fourteenth street.

The last time that his got into notoriety in this city was in September, 1892. He was arrested at that time and held in \$500 bail, for six months' good behavior, for kissing by force a woman of whom he pretended to want to hire a room.

Some years before that he had been co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by E. Duncan Suffen, and being sued as well for \$10,000 damages, he departed for China. He went to California on his return from China, and there he killed a man at Oakland.

He escaped the penalty for his act on a plea of insanity, and was sent first to the asylum at Stockton, and afterward removed to Middletown in this State, and was finally discharged as sane.

After his discharge he went to live at his mother's house, and in the spring of 1892 he broke into violence again and for a couple of days held possession of the house by force and terrorized the inmates. His mother fied and his grandmother barricaded he break in and

his grandmother barricaded herself in her room.

Just as the police concluded to break in and secure him by force, he walked calmiy out and scurrendered. He was taken to believue, but satisfied the doctors there that he was same, and he was discharged.

He disappeared from this city a year ago and went to Denver. Before going there he left a law case in which he was a party in the care of Lawyer Jacobs. Jacobs had known him at the law achool, where they studied together, and had renewed the acquaintance a couple of years ago, but he said last night that he had never suspected that anything was wrong with Stoke's mind. He was not aware either that the draft mentioned in his letter to the Toronto lawyer, had been made by Stokes.

his letter to the Toronto lawver, had been made by Stokes.

"I got it from him by mall." Mr. Jacobs said, "with a request to have it collected. As I understood that Stokes was doing business as a mining lawver in Denver, I supposed the draft had come to him from a customer and had been made to my order, merely for convenience. I forwarded it to my correspondents at London, and had just written to Stokes in Denver, when I got the letter from Toronto asking for information about him. I had no idea that he was insane."

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN MEMPHIS. Several Young Men Fatally Injured by Jumping From a Window.

MEMPHIS. Nov. 13. - To-night at 7:30 o'clock the Schmalzried Stove Company's building. only recently erected on the ashes of the million-dollar blaze which occurred a year ago. caught fire from a lamp in the front part of the structure and burned completely to the ground.

The Y. M. C. A. rooms are located directly over the Stove Company. They were filled young men, and so flercely and rapidly did the fire do its work that a number of the did the fire do its work that a number of the young men were obliged to jump from the third story windows.

A. K. Ferkins, the Secretary of the association was one of the first to jump. He turned over as he fell, and, landing on his head, received injuries from which he will die.

Charles Watkins, the negro junitor of the building who leaped out after Mr. Forkins, is injured internally, and his death is momentarily expected.

inured internally, and his death is momentarily expected.
Will Boardman, a young married man from Mississippi, in making his jumb struck on a dot of telegraph wires, which partly broke his fall. His left leg is broken in two places and his right arm is badly fractured.
C. P. White, a young bookkeeper, who jumped from the second story, broke his right arm and sustained internal injuries.
It is said that four or five young men did not reach the windows and were burned. The Lemmon & Gale dry goods store was damaged to the extent of \$20.000, and the Schmaizereid people, in whose building the fire originated, will lose \$00,000. The losses are only partly insured.

VISITED BY A MASKED ROBBER. Mrs. Monks of Fishkill Compelled to Give Up All the Money in the House,

NEWBURGH, Nov. 13.-A man who was masked with a red bandana handkerchief visited the home of D. H. Monks at Fishkill, on the Hudson, at about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. Mrs. Monks was the only person at home, and the stranger, presenting a revolver at the woman's head, ordered her to keep quiet and to give up all the money there was in the house. She gave him about \$800 in cash and two cheeks amounting to about \$200. The robber then directed Mrs. Monks to escort him to and unlock the back door, by which he made his earape. The frightened woman at once gave an alarm, but the man has not been found. He is described as weighing about 170 pounds, about five feet seven inches high, and wearing a dark suit and slouch hat. The checks were on a local bank and payment was stopped on them. A large buildeg was in the room at the time, and after snifling of the intruder went and lay down, as if he was familiar with him. This fact leads some in the community to suspect that he belongs in the neighborhood. man's head, ordered her to keep quiet and to

RUBENSTEIN'S OPERAS.

He Will Visit This Country If Abbey Will Produce " Moses and Christies." LONDON, Nov. 14. The Berlin correspondent of the News says that Anton Rubenstein has

refused again the proposition of the Berlin agent. Herman Wolff. to make an American tour of fifty concerts for \$125,000. Hubinstein is willidg. however, to go to the United States to conduct his operas "Moses" and "Christus" if Abbey will produce them. Mitchell to Show on the Road. Manager Billy Thompson told a Sun reporter

last night that he had just signed a con-tract for Charles Mitchell to appear for from tract for Charles Mitchell to appear for from ten to twelve weeks with the Romany Rye and Glendalough combinations, both of which are under one management. He says that Mitchell will receive \$2,000 a week, and will spar nightly with Billy Woods of Denver. Mitchell's contract with the combinations expressly states that in the event of his being matched with Corbett he can cancel his engagement at an hour's notice. He will make his first appearance at Syracuse on Thursday night.

Theives Busy at Dinner Time.

PRINCETON, 1nd., Nov. 13 .- Since the recent ire in this city the Farmers' Bank has been Wade's ieweiry store. While all were at din-ner to-day thieves went down the alley to the rear of the building, croke the glass in the door, orened the door and walked in. Finding the bank vault tocked they gave their atten-tion to the jeweiry, and took gold watches, diamonds, and everything worth carrying away. using part of the room occupied by William

Respects the hr ceparation of Calisay a - 4in FIGHTING IN RIO HARBOR.

HEAVY CANNONADING BEGAN ON SUN-DAY AND STILL CONTINUES.

Many of the Rebel Shells Pall in the Bust nees Quarter of the City-Admiral de Gama Goes Over to the Insurgents and Assumes Command in Rio Harbor-The Robels Have Raised the Importal Stand. ard-They Are Looking Out for Petzoto's Coming War Ships-Insurgent Land Forces Pighting Government Troops.

LONDON. Nov. 14.-The Times has this desoatch from Rio de Janeiro under date of Nov. 10: "There was heavy firing on Sunday and Monday by the Government forts on the fort on Villegaigon Island. The outside walls were much damaged, but the interior was left intact. Two were killed and seven were wounded. The troops at Mt. Castello opened a musketry fire at 1.200 yards on Monday. The insurgent forces in Fort Villegaignon and on the war ship Aquidaban replied with machine guns, killing and wounding twenty soldiers and four spectators.

The fire continues night and day. There is an immense waste of ammunition. Two guns at Castello fired upon Fort Vellegalgnon on Wednesday. The Aquidaban replied, and many of her shells fell into the busines quar-

ter of the city. Several were wounded.
The bombardment, it is said, resulted from the Government's firing from the town in contravention of the agreement with the foreign representatives.

There are continual skirmishes at Nictherer. A torpedo launch was sunk on Wednesday. The ensualties on the whole are slight Some houses have been burned and a gas house has been destroyed.

The new Government cruiser Aurora, built by the Armstrongs, is expected soon and so is El Cid a wooden cruiser. The Tamandare is now completely fitted with machinery and will be a valuable addition to the insurgent's navy. 'Admiral Saldanho de Garne, one of the ablest naval officers in Brazil, who hitherto has been neutral, has joined the insurgents, carrying with him the sympathy of a great many adherents in both army and navy. He

belongs to one of the best families in Brazil. The insurgents have thus been enabled to gain the islands of Cobras and Inchadas. Gama has assumed command of operations at Rio, and the Aquidaban has gone out in search of the Aurora.

"The Government sent a recruiting com-mission to the State of Minas-Gerses, but it has returned without accomplishing anything. Three thousand armed and well-drilled insurgents are at Desterro, and t,000moro have surrounded the Government troops at Pelotas and Porto Alegre in Rio Grande do Sul. They propose to capture these Government forces and then proceed to Desterro. The situation if prolonged threatens disaster to commercial interests.

"The majority of the business community consider that the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents would make the speediest end of the was, as Admiral Mello asserts that his sole object is to establish blockades. Life and property would be saved by such a course." The Times correspondent confirms the report of the hoisting of the imperial standard by the insurgents, and suggests that this was the signal for Gama and his followers to go over to the insurgent squadron.

WAR SHIPS FOR BRAZIL.

El Cid and the Britannia Will Be Off by the

Washington, Nov. 13.-The Brazilian Legation here expects El Cid and the Britannia to be off for Brazil by the last of the week. El Cld will sail as soon as her coal bunkers are filled and will proceed direct to Bahia or Pernambuco. The Britannia will follow three days after, and the Destroyer will get away by next Monday. Each vessel will go independently. but all are to meet at some point in Brazil to

receive their officers and crews. It is denied that more torpedo boats have been purchased abroad, or that any are to be purchased. Minister Mendones will give final instructions to Capt. Baker while he is in New

less tructions to case bases.

Ivers,

Irving Blount, a member of the final graduating class in June at Annapolis, will go on the El Cid in charge of one of the divisions. Blount was rejected on his examinations physically. Secretary Herbert says that no officer has yet been decided upon to assume command of the station.

Admiral Gherardi, who is in Washington on licend examining into the qualifications of

command of the station.

Admiral Gherard, who is in Washington on a liourd examining into the qualifications of Commodore skerref for promotion, had a long interview with Assistant Secretary McAdoo today about the New York.

There seems to be some doubt of the vessel heing placed in dry dock on account of the lack of water or size of the dry dock. The Admiral does not believe she can be docked, and told Mr. McAdoo so. Commodore Farquiar, chief of the Yards and Docks Bureau, says there is plenty of room for her. An effort is to be made, however, this week to place the big ship in the dock.

Great care will be exercised, as she will be the largest naval ship ever docked in this country. The fact of her tesing docked indicates that she will soon be sent to sea. Her bottom is to be scraped and painted, and when she comes out there will be nothing to delay her departure. The impression is that she will sail for Rio next week.

A TORPEDO BOAT FOR BRAZIL.

Arrival of a Yarrow Craft-Capt. Zallasht

An important addition was made yesterday to the Brazilian fleet fitting out at this port. It was a Yarrow torpedo boat, built at the Isle of Dogs. Poplar, London. The boat arrived on the Atlantic transport steamer Mohawk, which was docked at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street late in the afternoon. She is built of steel, is said to be bullet proof, and is of 16 tons burden, 63 feet long, 9 feet beam, and 2 feet 3 inches draught. Her speed is eighteen knots. Her hull is painted a dull lead color and she sports a yellow smokestack. She is very sharp forward and has a nice run aft. She has triple expansion engines and a bal-

very sharp forward and has a nice run at. She has triple expansion engines and a balance rudder, and is fitted with steering gear of the differential type. The eagine room, which is aft, has accommodations for tweive men. It is reported that another Yarrow torpedo boat has been purchased for Brazil. It is said that she is of 110 tons burden. 140 feet long. 145 feet beam, and 6 feet deep. She has three torpedo tubes and three machine guns. She has a speed of twenty-four knots. This second boat will be taken direct to lito de Janeiro, it is said, on the steamer Hogarth or another vessel of the Lamport & Holt line.

It was learned yesterday that El Cid and the Britannia will renezvous at Pernambuce and not at Para as was first intended. Admiral Duarte, who represents President Pelxoto, is to meet the two ships there with the men-of-war Bahea and Tiradentes, which are still controlled by President Peixoto, and to organize what will be known as the Northern Squadron of Brazil. The change in the meeting place is said to have been made because the harbor of Para is narrow and might be a dangerous place for President Peixoto ships in case Admiral Mello's fleet should make an attack. At Pernambuce there is a fine open roadstend and plenty of sea room to fight in.

In spite of all the rush and hurry at the Morgan iron Works, it does not look as if the Britannia could be got ready to sait this week. Save for coal and ammunition, El Cid is ready to start. There were placed on board of her yesterday two rovolving cannon on each side of the big dynamite gun. 400 tons of coal, and several cases of arms, which arrived on the French liner La Touraine. It was announced that more arms were expected by the Campania and Eibe. Fl Cid will carry 4,000 tons of coal. Part of it will be stowed in nunkers around the machinery for protective purposes. The giant davits which are being built at the Morgan in and Eibe. Fl Cid will carry 4,000 tons of coal. Part of it will be stowed in nunkers around the machinery for protective purposes. The

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN JAPAN. Towns Along the River Under Twenty Feet

San Fnancisco, Nov. 13.—The steamer China brings news of frightful loss of life and the greatest destitution by the floods in the south ern and middle provinces of Japan. At Toyoe the water rose twenty feet and submerged all the houses in the town. At Minomus the water attained a height of thirty feet, sweeping away many houses. It was still worse in the neighboring prefect of Ekayema, where at Kawabe, the river rose eighteen feet and broke down a great embankment, carrying away 200 houses. About one hundred persons are unaccounted for. The police station was

demolished and the chief killed.

Going northward the storm beat with violence on the Island of Sado, where it broke to pieces six vessels in the port of Yebisu and nine others at Suisu, whereby four seamer lost their lives. At Toyama-Ken it carried away forty-eight houses and broke down the roads at Shing-Minato, but happily without any loss of life. At the city of Toyama eighty houses were carried away and over 1,000 are under water. The Yoshino rose twentyseven feet in Tokushima-Ken, many houses were demolished, and the embankment burst in many places. In Kawabe and the neighborhood 400 houses were carried away, and the fate of over 200 persons is as yet uncertain, while a similar number of houses have been swept away at Kuboya. At Tanours. in Buzen, a large number of junks and fishing boats were smashed to pieces.

Reports of the greatest loss of life come from Futakata-Gun, in Hyogo-Ken, where a mountain side gave way, burying two villages and killing fifty persons. At Misumi, in Kumamitoken, nine-tenths of the houses were damaged and all the godouns of the rice exporters were blown down.

At both entrances to the port, 120 vessels were shattered to splinters, but the number of men drowned has not been ascertained. The wharf at Oita harbor is half destroyed, and a majority of the houses are demolished. Thirty large junks have been cast ashore and damaged, and Mt. Takaski gave way, inflicting further serious damage. The Tsurusakigaiva liver burst its banks and carried many houses

In all sections, innumerable bodies of men and cattle are to be seen in heaps. At Moji, twenty-four vessels foundered. Off Tanowia, seven others were wrecked and the crews were seen clinging to the topmasts and crying for help, but no help could be given, and they sank into the sea. The total number of vessels wrecked in that neighborhood cannot be much under seventy.

At Osaka sixty or seventy junks and fishing boats foundered. At the port of Tanoura sixteen junks were emashed to pleces. At Nagatsaki eighteen or twenty junks went ashore and most of them are broken beyond repair. The Mitsu Bishi collieries alone have lost eleven junks sunk and nineteen dame.ged, and at the mines seven sunk and five damaged. About twenty cargo bonts have also been lost. The reported loss of life is thirty, but this is not vet confirmed.

At Kawabe the water rose eighteen feet, and embankments were burst in ten places. The total number of houses carried away at Kawabe and other villages is about 400, and the fate of 200 persons is uncertain. Pamajima suffered terribly. The embank-ments were burst in the Kayo and Kubeya dis-

tricts, in the latter of which 400 houses were carried away. The results of the inundation up to Oct. 21 are: Deaths. 1,557; persons missing, 627; vessels wrecked, 577; houses entirely de-

stroyed, 3,008. The greatest loss of life reported in any one district was 950 in the province of Inaba. At Okayama nearly 1,400 houses were destroyed. At Otta 144 vessels were wrecked, but Ehime exceeds this number by twenty.

STABBED THE SERVIAN MINISTER. A Crank Attacks M. Georgievitch in a Paris

Restaurant. PARIS, Nov. 13.-Mr. K. Georgievitch, the raise coin by encouraging opium smuggling Servian Minister to France, was stabbed this and the lottery, and whose last act was avening while dining at the Bouillon Duval an attempt to disfranchise every white restaurant in Avenue Opera. His assailant is a crank named Lauter, who committed the murderous attempt with a shoemaker's knife. Immediately after committing the crime he ran away, leaving his hat behind him, and delivered himself up at the other end

of Paris, at the Requette police station. THE SUN reporter has seen the minister, who is lying at his rooms in the Windsor Hotel. The wound in in his right side.

Dr. Georitch, who is attending him, says that his condition is not serious, but will necessitate a fortnight's rest. The crime has caused an intense sensation in diplomatic circles.

THE "SNAPPER'S" \$1,200 TROTTER. It Is Missing, Together with His \$500 Brougham and the Driver.

Jockey "Snapper" Garrison and some members of his family drove down the Coney Island road on Sunday in his \$500 Dunham broughley, his regular driver, held the reins. On its ley, his regular driver, held the reins. On its return the party was driven to Garrison's house at 30 Eighth avenue, and McGinley started off with the horse and brougham for a stable in Hergen street, where the jockey has been in the habit of keeping his horses.

McGinley, however, did not go there, and nothing has since been heard of him or the turnout. Police Captain Earley of the Bergen street station was notified last night, and descriptions of the missing man, horse, and brougham were sent out.

Rescued the Crew of the Schooner Peter H

Nonrolk, Va., Nov. 13.-The British steam ship Sutherland, Capt. Proud, from Charleston for Bremen, which put in here for coal yesterday, brought to this city Capt. McDonald and crew of six belonging to the schooner Peter crew of six belonging to the schooner Peter H. Crowell of Dennis, Mass. The Crowell sailed from Norfolk on Nov. 3 for Fall River with a cargo of coal. She encountered bad weather from the first, and on Nov. 5 there was five feet of water in her hold, which steadily increased notwithstanding all efforts to clear her. When sighted by the Sutherland Saturday morning she was thirteen miles off Boily Island, her decks had been swept her sails lost and all her boats carried swar. The men were in an exhausted condition, and had to be hauled on board the steamer with lines.

Senator Erwin Critteally Itl. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 13.-State Senator George Z. Erwin is critically ill at his home in Potsdam. While his condition is not entirely hopeless, the annonucement of his death at any time would be no surprise to those who are best informed as to his case. His illness has been of several months' duration, with brief spells of apparent convalescence, produced by changes of scene and climate, but he is new lower than he has been at any other time from a complication of troubles. Dr. Wise of the Ogdensburg State Hospital has been called in consultation. This evening he expressed himself hopeful of the Senator's recovery. ime would be no surprise to those who are

The Steamer Cauada Afre.

LONDON, Nov. 13. - The National Line steamer Canada, which has for some time been moored in the Medway liver and out of commission, eaught fire restorday. Most of 400 tons of coal was burned.

The fire was put out after deluging the vessel. The Canada was formerly the steamer leansylvania and measures 4.270 tons. She was built in Newcastle in 1865.

Feli from a Passenger Trais. Frank Banker, 19 years old, of 28 West Thir with street, fell from an incoming passenger train at 149th street and Fourth avenue yes terday afternoon. His skull was for He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

H. P. Bindsell, manufacturer of fluest fure at lowest rives. wil Broadway, near 17th st. - dds.

THE HAWAIIAN INFAMY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S INSTRUC-HONS DOUBTLESS CARRIED OUT.

Minister Willis Arrived in Honolula Four Days Before the China Sailed, but Comeraled His Instructions and Watted as Hour After the Steamer Left for Sal Francisco Before Announcing the Object of His Mission-But While the Provisional Leaders and Representatives of Foreign Governments Were Kept in Ignorance of the Purposes of the President, the Native Kanakas Who Surround the Queen Were Fully Informed of What Was to Take Pinco and Were Bragging and Rejoteing Over It-Admiral Skerrett Amazed When He Reard the News that the Queen Was to Be Restored-Claus Spreckels, the Would-be Sugar King, the Chief Mover in the Scheme to Restore the Mounreby.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The news received from Honolulu to-day by the steamer China was disappointing, but it is deeply significant, as it bears out the charges made by THE SUN that those who have the chief interest in the welfare of the islands have been tricked by devices that would be unworthy of a New York ward politician. Here is a United States Min-ister, arriving in Honolulu on Nov. 4, concealing his instructions from the Government in power and waiting until an hour after the steamer sails for San Francisco before formally announcing that Uncle Sam will put the Queen again on her throne. The prominent Hawaiians who arrived to-day and the articles in the Honolulu newspapers give the best index that is afforded of the situation on the islands and of the trick which has been played upon men of position and authority, who trusted in the honor of the American Government. It is doubtful whether in modern times any such scheme as this has ever been attempted. Here are people who have been waiting for

ten months to have this Government decide

whether it will annex or assume a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands, or refuse to have anything to do with their Government. No one except the small band of royalists who remained loyal to the Queen ever imagined that there would be a restoration of the rotten old monarchy, with its infamous record so freshly made by Lilluokalani. Through all these ten months the men who have administered the Government have ruled the islands wisely. They have paid all indebtedness and have a balance to their credit. They have upheld the land and have resorted to no undue force. They have been disappointed again and again in their claims for recognition, and now, as the crowning insult, after all their patience. they are suddenly told that they must give place to the Kanaka Queen, who represents everything that is opposed to honest, clean government and decent living. One of the ugliest features of the whole business is that while the Provisional leaders, as well as the representatives of foreign powers at Honolulu were kept in complete ignorance, the small gang of half castes and native Kanakas who surround the Queen were fully informed o what was to take place. The latter had bragged so often, however, about the restoration of the Queen that no one placed any credence in what they said, although a meeting of royalists was held the night before the steamer sailed. and champagne flowed in honor of her reinstatement on the throne. Although she had new uniforms made for her guards. and told her intimates that she was to be restored to power on Tuesday. Nov. 7, the Provisional Government leaders, as well as all the influential whites, laughed at these preparations and confident speeches. No one could conceive that a great Government, whose recognition of the Provisional Government was the cue for other foreign powers to give it recognition, would engage in such petty and despicable business as putting back on the throne the woman who tried to man. The seating of the Queen would be accomplished without bloodshed. Whether she could maintain berself without American aid they were uncertain. Admiral Skerrett was very guarded in his talk, but from his speech and manner the inference was plain that his sympathies were strongly with the Provisional leaders, and that he regarded the course of the

Administration as a great blunder. The following is a private letter from the island, which contains a full account of events to the hour the steamer salled:

THE GOVERNMENT IGNORANT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

THE ESSENT

HONOLULU, Nov. 7., 10 A. M.-The China salis in a few moments. It is exasperating, and I wish her boiler would spring a leak, or something happen just outside Diamond Head to delay her and force a return, for in an hour Minister Willis is expected to make formal announcement of his instructions. The Provisional Government leaders are more confident than ever that he will do nothing to disturb the present Government, and they base this confidence largely on the words of United States Land Commissioner Chambers, who arrived here last week on his way to Samoa. The Hawaitan Star, which is the organ of the Provisional Government, gave the following ac-

ount of Chambers's talk: "Mr. Chambers said emphatically that there was no truth in the published report from Washington that Mr. Blount had recommended, or that Mr. Cleveland contemplated any action in Hawaii which would tend to the restoration of the political ascendency of the native race in any form whatever. It was the intention to promote American interests, and to maintain American ascendency in Hawaii. The Provisional Government would probably be recommended to take a vote on perhaps the question of annexation, but the property qualification for the voters would be placed very high, not less than \$1,000 income. Mr. Chambers disclaimed the possession of any confidential information, although intimate with Secretary Herbert of the Navy, his former partner. Mrs. Chambers also being a niece of

Mrs. Blount." This interview was double leaded, and, with strong editorial endorsement, it created much enthusiasm among the Provisional leaders. The strong editorial of THE SUN on the plabiscite was also quoted to show American epiaion on the subject. The Star has also run for several days at the head of its columns, in fullface type, this extract from the New York

Heraid:
"The restoration of the Queen to the throne Mr. Blount never contemplated by anything he said in his report, and the Administration would not favor such a course, even if he did." The Star, commenting on this, says it is important, as showing that the Herald has at last come to the conclusion that Nordhoff's lies will not be accepted, and that it has begun to hedge. Yet, despite these and other assurances, the manifest elation of the royalists is causing much uneasiness.

On Oct. 21 the Queen gave an order for the manufacture of new uniforms for her household troops. They were to be made of the test blue cloth, ornamented with brass buttons which bear the royal insignia. Some of the guards, when trying on their new uniforms, icciared that they would wear them at the Queen's restoration early in November. Following hard upon this came the Queen's payment of her creditors. She has been besieged by a bungry horde for many months, but she couldn't get any ready money without paying extortion